

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

NUMBER 124.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.**—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$4; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.  
Closely Patronized.—In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 3 years \$6; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1 50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.  
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is gone, it will be sent until paid, by Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.**

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional line	Do, each additional line
Do, one week	Do, one week
Do, two weeks	Do, two weeks
Do, three weeks	Do, three weeks
Do, four weeks	Do, four weeks
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Do, nineteen weeks	Do, nineteen weeks
Do, twenty weeks	Do, twenty weeks

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.  
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.  
Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.  
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.  
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.  
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.  
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote public interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.  
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.  
**ADVERTISING RATES.**—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or 100 words) first insertion, \$1.00; each continuance, 50 cents.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance, if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.  
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

**THE SEWING SCHOOL OF THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION.**—We published, yesterday, a communication from Mr. Forwood in relation to the sewing school established by the Relief and Employment Association of this city. Mr. F. and his co-laborers have bestowed much time and labor upon this enterprise, and are convinced that it is the best and most charitable mode of extending relief to those who deserve it. He is not opposed to giving temporary aid where it may be necessary. He is willing that this may be done whenever circumstances require it, but the experience of many years has demonstrated that pauperism and idleness and vicious habits are intimately associated, and the willingness to labor is the best practical test of worthiness to be assisted. An indiscriminate distribution of the funds annually contributed for the relief of the poor of our city would more surely than anything else tend to confirm pauperism. The idle and evil minded who receive aid one winter will make their calculations for similar relief the next year, and thus numbers of undeserving persons will be made permanent applicants for public charity.

The experiment of the sewing school has been eminently successful. In it all are taught industrious habits and also how to work. Those who cannot elsewhere find employment are furnished with the means to support themselves and their families by their own honest labor, and those who do not know how to work are instructed and properly cared for until they are able to support themselves. By this means, instead of manufacturing paupers, the benefits of the charities of the association are perpetuated. The pupils are elevated in their own estimation and in the estimation of their fellows; they are not the recipients of charity but are supporting themselves. Many have thus been reclaimed from idle and even from vicious habits and become useful members of society.

The benefits of this institution are numerous. It has been demonstrated that the funds of the association are more usefully applied in this manner than in any other, and its permanent establishment in a building fitted for the purpose would in all probability do more to discourage and prevent pauperism in our city than any other means that can be devised.

This systematizing of our public charities is vastly preferable to an indiscriminate bestowal of alms, and it would be well if our citizens would pour into this channel the gifts which their benevolence may lead them to dispense for the relief of the poor in our midst. They will have the assurance that they will be bestowed only upon those who prove themselves truly worthy of assistance.

**The New Albany Tribune,** commenting upon the recent disastrous fire in this city and the extensive losses incurred, says:

If Louisville possessed the active and energetic firemen of New Albany, she would not now be suffering in this manner.

The Tribune does great injustice to the Louisville firemen. We do not believe that any city in the Union can boast of a more gallant and patriotic body of citizens than our firemen. They are ever prompt in obeying the calls of duty, but they can't extinguish fires without water. When we have our water works completed we shall not suffer as we have done from fire.

In the publication of a card a few days ago reflecting severely upon Messrs. Johnston & Bowen, we have, inadvertently and without a knowledge of all the circumstances, done those gentlemen injustice. Upon a fuller acquaintance with the facts, we are unwilling to impute to them either improper conduct or improper motives. We make this correction to justice to them and to ourselves.

We notice by our New Orleans papers the arrival in that city of Elder D. P. Henderson and President Shannon. While on their route South they stopped sometime at the plantation of Mrs. Smith, of this city, and baptized seventy-six of the negro servants.

**“We must needs agree with our young friend Lizzie as to the ‘Mockery of Life.’”** She writes like a desolate, broken-hearted girl, and yet the heart's most joyous music rings in her tones and its brightest sunshine irradiates her face:

[For the Louisville Journal.]  
THE MOCKERY OF LIFE.

The empire of passion we never reveal,  
The heart's battle-ground we darkly conceal,  
The world never knows of the struggle of pride;  
It never has fathomed the soul's burning tide.  
It would seek on the brow the whole history of life,  
But can read little there of the bosom's deep strife;  
For where find a spirit undaunted to go  
To the depth of a being still strong in its woe!  
Ah! little we reck, when the red lips beguile,  
That the heart may be silently breaking the while!

For the world is a melstroom, and on it we hurt  
The heart's burning jewels, the soul's richest pearl.  
We gaze on the vortex, our treasures are gone,  
Yet vain are our efforts, stern fate draws us on,  
For the spirit of Peace can alone still the wave  
Or the lost treasure bring back again from its grave.  
Could we look on the future with spirit of prayer  
It only can live in that tempest of care!  
We worship false idols like Israel of old  
Till like them unto bondage our spirits are sold.

Through wild, weary pathways Ambition lures on—  
Ere we reach its proud summits the rose-hues are gone;  
‘Tis a mockery of life when the soul turns away  
From the sunset of pleasure, the last flush of day;  
We pour forth our heart-thoughts, our life's life, for fame,  
All prized most we barter, for what but a name!  
Love's heritage priceless is purchased and sold,  
Its faith offered up, to the demon of Gold;  
Our idols we win when long years have gone by,  
What matters it then? We wish only to die!

Oh the calm desolation when hope is all o'er  
And the future looks drear, that once sun-lit shore,  
Where life's crimson tide floats an argosy of tears  
Wept by eyes early dimmed o'er the crushed hopes of years!

For hope is life's coloring through all its spring-hours,  
Giving beauty and glory to leaves, buds, and flowers.  
As the meteor of night makes the darkness more drear,  
So the heart, once love-lighted, doth darker appear.  
Alas! love is a thing as accused as fair,  
For what is love's blight, but tears, suffering, and care?

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19. LIZZIE.

**ANOTHER TERRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS CRIME.**—A Man Murdered and Burned.—We have already mentioned in the Journal the destruction by fire of a house south of the city on Sunday night. Mr. Harsic, who lived in it, accompanied by his wife, left the premises about dark, in order to visit a sick neighbor. They gave the building in charge of a Pole named Morris Lucasick, with strict injunctions to keep a sharp look-out for intruders. About 9 o'clock persons residing in the neighborhood discovered the house to be on fire, and repaired to the scene. They found the back room on fire, and while attempting to extinguish the flames they heard the howling of a dog in front. Breaking through, they dragged out the unfortunate Pole, who had been stabbed and killed. He was dead, and could not have come to his end by suffocation.

Mr. Harsic had in a trunk in the back room one hundred and sixty dollars, about one-third of which was in silver. This was found melted and run together. Whether the bank bills were stolen or burned is not known.

Mr. James Thornberry, who owns the property, authorizes us to offer a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of the incendiary and murderer. This sum will doubtless be largely increased.

Mr. Harsic, who is a worthy and industrious citizen, lost everything by this fire, and is in need of assistance. Any pecuniary aid that the charitable may be disposed to render him, can be left at this office, at D. Lavielle's, on the corner of Preston and Walnut streets, or at Peter Merkel's, on Market, between Campbell and Shelby streets.

**INQUEST No. 7.**—Held on the body of Morris Lucasick, a Pole, aged 53 years, who was burned to death last night in his house, three miles from the city. It is supposed that the man was foully dealt with; otherwise he would have been able to have got out of the house, as the room in which his remains were found was not on fire when several persons arrived on the ground who testified before the jury. The verdict of the jury is “that Morris Lucasick came to his death by violent means, from some persons unknown to us.”

Feb. 23, 1857. A. H. BRYAN, C. J. C.

**THE FIRST WARD SCHOOLS.**—Last evening the pupils of the Grammar and Secondary schools in the First ward celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birth by very appropriate and interesting exercises. The room was completely filled by an eager auditory, and hundreds were forced to remain outside in consequence of the great crowd.

The pupils of the various classes participated, and from the most juvenile to the eldest, displayed careful mental discipline. Music, dialogues, recitations, and original declamations, varied and gave interest to the exercises, which afforded the utmost pleasure to all present, and added new laurels to Mr. Roberts, the Principal, and his competent assistant, Miss Howard.

The First Ward School is one of the most important, as it is perhaps the most numerously attended, in the city. It deserves especially the fostering care of the Board of Trustees, and such has been its growth that the building needs enlargement. We would suggest that another story is imperatively and immediately demanded by the public interest.

**THE REMAINS OF DR. KANE.**—To be Brought via Louisville.—The telegraph informs us that the remains of Dr. Kane, the immortal Arctic explorer, were received at New Orleans yesterday. They will be in state there for one day, and then be forwarded by steamboat to this city, and hence to the home of his parents in Philadelphia.

We presume that this mere announcement of a fact so interesting and melancholy will be sufficient to direct the attention of our authorities and citizens to their duty in the premises. The remains of one who, though young in years, has proven so great and good, and whose whole life has been a glorious example of the heroic energy that characterizes the youth of America, are worthy of public testimonials. Steps should be taken to do honor to this funeral cortege when it arrives. Few men have fallen in any age or country more worthy of the honor of their compatriots and the grateful remembrance of posterity than the lamented Dr. Kane.

**The Masons of New Albany** celebrated Washington's birth-day last evening. Rev. H. Gilmore delivered an address.

**Phillips,** charged with the murder of young Tanner in Memphis, has been examined, and committed to jail to await a further trial.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was at a stand yesterday with 5 feet water on the falls. Our dispatches report it still rising above, and it will doubtless commence rising again here.

The Virginia and Moses McLellan were due last night. The McLellan is advertised to leave for New Orleans this evening.

The R. J. Ward and Northerner are expected to arrive to-day.

The Telegraph is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

The following we take from the N. O. Crescent of last Tuesday:

The steamer Hope, Capt. Moore, arrived yesterday from Red River. Her officers report that on the 13th inst., while coming down Red River, having 1,068 bales of cotton on board, struck a snag near Camp and sank. Threw overboard about 500 bales of cotton; having thus lightened her, repaired damages and proceeded on her trip. A portion of the cotton thrown overboard is being taken on board the Wm. R. Douglas. Red River is falling slowly.

Portland, Feb. 23, 10, P. M.  
The Virginia has not arrived. No boats have arrived since seven o'clock, and no departures since that hour.

**AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!**—Doctor Benjamin Hardridge occupies nearly a page in the New York Tribune in announcing a discovery by which he claims “to liquify quartz rock, to extract the last particle of gold or other metal which that rock may contain, and to hold that rock in the form of a liquid in casks and hogsheads ready to be turned back into rock again as it is needed, thus affording a new material for building, cheaper than brick, and as beautiful as precious stones!” He can do this at the rate of fifteen tons a day! By way of support to this claim, Prof. Girard, of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Adelberg, and J. E. Schwabe, of New York, Prof. Moffat, late United States assayer, and others, accompany the announcement of the discovery with their certificate that his claim is not unfounded, that he can accomplish the wonderful feats which he claims to perform. What next?

**BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI AT ST. LOUIS.**—Mr. Bissel, the engineer employed to survey and report on a wire suspension bridge at St. Louis, has been engaged in this work for the last five months, and states that a bridge can be built which will not impede navigation, at an expense not exceeding a large margin for contingencies—\$1,500,000.

It is thought the bridge would pay well. One of the railroad companies has paid as high as \$6,000 a month for ferrying their goods and passengers across the river at this point.

The Niagara Falls bridge pays an annual dividend of twenty per cent. The New York Central Railroad alone pays \$40,000 per annum for the privilege of crossing it.

**MAIL ROBBERIES DETECTED.**—In September last the mails between Memphis and this city and between Memphis and Clarksville were robbed and \$3,800 taken from letters therein. The agent of the Department, Col. Barclay Martin, has been for some time in search of the depredators, and has at length succeeded in discovering them. The robbery occurred at Holyoke, Henry county, and was perpetrated by negroes. Of the money \$2,400 was recovered. The negroes were severely punished. Carelessness had occurred at the Holyoke office but no white person was implicated in the robbery.

**A heavy wind storm** prevailed all along the river during Friday afternoon and night. At Augusta, Ky., four or five houses and the wharfboat were unroofed. The ferry house on the opposite shore was entirely demolished, and sturdy forest trees uprooted and swept some distance by the hurricane. A flatboat was likewise turned bottom upward at Augusta. The gale lasted about ten minutes. The steamer Boston was lying alongside the wharfboat at Manchester at the time. Both were blown adrift, but were safely landed without injury.

**The Little Miami Railroad Company** has commenced running a night train to Cleveland, leaving Cincinnati at 6 o'clock P. M.

The morning lightning express train leaves Cincinnati at 5:50 via Wheeling, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Dunkirk, and Buffalo; and the 10 o'clock A. M. train via Cleveland. The Little Miami road is one of the smoothest, best conducted roads in the United States, and the cars are the best we have seen on any road East or West, constructed with an eye to the comfort and ease of the passengers.

**SKELETON FOUND.**—A few days since a party of hunters from the city, while traversing the woods, three miles south of Salt river in Bullitt county, found the skull of a woman, pieces of her clothing, and a dime in money. No person has been missing from that section, and it is not known who the unfortunate person was whose remains were thus accidentally discovered.

**SEICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.**—Elder Stephen Drown, a Baptist clergyman of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, recently terminated his existence by cutting his throat with a razor. He had just returned home from a visit to his Eastern friends, and it is thought that the excitement and fatigue of the journey had unsettled his intellect.

**The Holly Springs Times** says that a *quo warranto* has been served upon the Northern Bank of Mississippi for the purpose of testing the question whether or not it has violated the provisions of its charter by issuing for circulation bills of exchange on McDowell, Mills, & Co., of New Orleans, instead of notes redeemable at its own counter.

**SALT BOAT SUNK.**—Yesterday a flatboat load of salt, containing six hundred and fifty bushels, belonging to Messrs. Ruffner, Brooks, & Co., was run into by one of the Jeffersonville ferryboats and sunk.

**GROWING RICHER.**—The Louisiana assessment roll will the present year, it is said, show an increase of twenty-nine millions over the taxable property of last year.

**ADVANCE IN STAR CANDLES.**—The manufacturers of star candles in this city have advanced the price two cents per pound. A dispatch from Cincinnati notes a corresponding advance in that city.

**The residence of Mr. Samuel Pritchett,** in Nashville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. A negro child was burned to death in it.

**ANOTHER BOAT SUNK—LOSS OF LIFE.**—It will be seen from a despatch that the steamer Humboldt has been sunk in the Mississippi and twenty lives lost. The Humboldt was built here a year ago.

**IMPORTS OF BOSTON.**—The value of importations at that port for the week ending February 13, is a little over \$2,000,000—the largest ever before during one week.

**A Sicilian named Vincenco Caramillo** was found dead on the New Orleans levee on the morning of the 16th. He had been robbed of \$500, and stabbed three times with a stiletto.

**A correspondent of the Russellville Herald** says the peaches in that section of Kentucky are all killed.

**Mr. Allison Owen,** an old and highly respected citizen of Cincinnati, died on Saturday night.

**REV. E. W. SEHON.**—Few ministers have attained the widely extended reputation of Dr. Sehon. Few have so well deserved it. Wherever the duties of his station have required his services, his dignified, impressive, but kindly and courteous manner, his ability, his impassioned eloquence, and his truly christian virtues have won respect, admiration and affection. His friends in this section of the country, and their name is legion, will acknowledge the justice of the following tribute to him, which we find in a communication to the Baltimore Patriot, in speaking of a sermon recently delivered by him in that city:

Sensible and cultivated in matter, dignified and manly, in method tender and earnest and honest in spirit, his classics are those of the Cross, and his ambition is to excel as an ambassador for Christ. A graduate at nineteen; in a professor's chair, in one of the oldest colleges of the West, when but twenty-one years old, his thirty years' ministry has passed in the most responsible offices of the church. Now he is the Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and it is the hope of his friends and brethren, that his faithful ministry may close by his church putting into his hand for the remainder of life the final honor of an Episcopal staff, with its responsible and solemn dignities. Mr. Sehon possesses many qualities that combine to his universal popularity. His commanding person and engaging address, a voice clear and sonorous, an imagination fertile and vivid, gestures natural, easy, and appropriate, mark him an orator.

**Our Western friends** visiting New Orleans must keep their sober senses about them. The Picayune of the 17th says:

Yesterday a gentleman from the West with \$3,000 in his pocket, went out from his boarding-house, put a few bricks in his hat, and returned without a cent. He had either lost his pocket-book or it had fallen into the hands of a pickpocket. Another wanderer from the West lost two \$50 bills while sleeping in a Spanish oyster shop at noon.

**BYWAY ROBBERY.**—The New Orleans Delta of the 17th has the following:

A stranger named R. M. Moore was robbed last night, about 8 o'clock, in an oyster saloon on Common, near the corner of Basin street, of one hundred dollars in Kentucky bills. He states that he went in to get some refreshments, and fell into a light sleep, and upon awakening he found that his pocket had been made free with. Joe Fleming, a servant of the establishment, was put up for the operator.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

## JEFFERSONVILLE FERRY AND RAILROAD.

It is difficult to make travelers understand the necessity for their being cooped up in an omnibus—one-half of them in the fear of the back of their heads coming in contact with the pavement, the other half braced to the utmost tension of their muscles to keep from being precipitated into the laps of those opposite—for fifteen to thirty minutes, waiting for the ferry boat, which not infrequently leaves the wharf just as the omnibuses reach the top of it, as was the case recently, in consequence of which the train did not start till fifteen minutes after its time. Whether this is the fault of the ferry or the railroad I do not know, but every one knows it should not be. The omnibuses should, on this side, connect with the ferry boat by a time-table governing both; on the other side a boat should be ready at the regular time for the arrival of the trains and wait for them, if behind time. If such an arrangement cannot be made with the present ferry company, the sooner another is started with which it can be done the better.

The boats of the ferry company consume too much time in landing and starting, in receiving and discharging their cargoes. Three boats, kept running and constructed to handle easily, with the proper arrangements for being loaded and unloaded, would come nearer the public wants than the present unwieldy and emphatically slow concerns.

## PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

FEBRUARY 23.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Demark, Nashville. H. D. Newcomb, N. O.  
Strader, Cin. W. H. Denny, St. Louis.  
McLellan, N. O. Blue Wing, Ky. River.  
Wenona, St. Louis. Windsor, Pomeroy.  
Swallow, Nashville. Fairy Queen, St. Louis.

**DEPARTURES.**  
Demark, Cin. Swallow, Cin.  
Strader, Cin. W. H. Denny, Pitts.  
James Guthrie, Pitts. Blue Wing, Ky. River.  
Wenona, N. O. Windsor, Pomeroy.  
Lewis, N. O.

## RECEIPTS.

Per Jacob Strader from Cincinnati 1903 bags barley, Peter Schmidt 15 hds tobacco, H. Bridges 1344 bbls paper, S. G. Hertz 55 2 bags feathers, Jack & Bro 230 bags Perry, Knott & Co 50 do baskets, 100 nests tubs, Gurd & Whitey 100 rolls leather, J. H. Ryan 17 bxs boots, Low & Whitney 100 doz brooms, C. U. Shover 40 bbls whisky, J. Kennedy 40 do do, Montgomery & Bro 61 do do, B. McIlvaine; sdrs, order.

Per Blue Wing from Kentucky river 40 pieces bagging, Bartley, J. & Co 300 bbls pork, 35 doz grease, Duncanson, Bell & Co 44 bags hard, 2 bags feathers, Jack & Bro 230 bags wheat, Smith & Smyser 40 pcs bagging, 24 coils rope, Rawson, Good & Todd 14 casks bacon, P. L. Jefferson 308 tons lard, sdrs, Moorhead & Co; sdrs, order.

## FINE WATCHES.

In gold and silver cases, various styles and prices. JEWELRY.

Coral, Cambric, and other beautiful styles.

## SILVER WARE.

Spoons, Forks, Knives, Pitchers, &c.

## PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Castors, Baskets, Spoons, &c.

I have a complete stock of the above articles.

JAS. I. LEMON.

114 1/2 Main st., between Second and Third.

## CHINESE RAZORS, the best Razor extant, at

114 1/2 Main st. W. W. TALBOT'S.

## Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Cost!

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, are closing out their stock of Furs at prime cost. Those in want of cheap and elegant Capes, Victorines, Muffs, and Gulls are invited to call at their establishment and procure a set of Furs at Eastern cost.

114 1/2 Main st. W. W. TALBOT'S.

## W. W. TALBOT, DEALER IN FANCY AND VARIETY GOODS, 98

Fourth street. Fine Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Combs, Brushes, Dolls, Toys, &c., constantly on hand at low prices.

114 1/2 Main st. W. W. TALBOT'S.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS for sale at W. W. TALBOT'S.

114 1/2 Main st. W. W. TALBOT'S.

SOFT HATS AND CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS—We have a large assortment of the above named goods at very low prices.

114 1/2 Main st. W. W. TALBOT'S.

FRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

[From this morning's Journal.]

## THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. Monday's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

**Senate.**—Mr. Foster presented the credentials of James Dixon, Senator from Connecticut for 6 years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Cass presented the credentials of Messrs. Chambers and Hunter, and those of Mr. Mason, severally elected Senators from Michigan and Virginia for 6 years from the 4th of March next.

The bill amending the tariff of 1846, with a view of perfecting the home valuation principle, passed—published about a week since.

The submarine telegraph bill was taken up.

Mr. Thompson of Ky. opposed it, saying that Dean Swift once said all that was required in fishing was to have a fool at one end of the line and a worm at the other, but if we establish the telegraph we shall have a fool at our end and there will be an snake at the other. [Laughter.]

Mr. Toombs commenced a speech against the bill, when the hour for Executive session, as previously arranged, having arrived, Mr. Rush moved an extension of time, in order to dispose of the pending subject.

Mr. Butler objected, saying that so far as he was concerned the question should not be taken without a full discussion.

Senators went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

**House.**—The House passed a bill to pay a company of South Carolina volunteers for services in the war of 1812.

The House passed a bill to supply the deficiency in appropriations, including \$250,000 for printing, and nearly \$183,000 for books to new members. The latter item carried by three majority, although on Saturday only 27 votes were recorded in its favor.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Tappan moved to strike out \$20,000 compensation for the Kansas legislature, saying he did so for the reason that the House had ascertained and declared that the body was an usurpation.

Mr. Whitfield replied that the money was to pay members to be elected in future. The people of Kansas being economical, there were sufficient funds for appropriation under the organic law to pay the members of the present legislature.

Mr. Washburne of Maine took ground that if the House vote this appropriation they would stultify themselves, and in effect declare the legislature legal, contrary to their former expressed opinion.

Mr. Letcher reminded Mr. Washburne of the fact that the same House that declared that Whitfield was not duly elected a delegate, recently, by solemn vote, said he was entitled to a seat in pursuance of law.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., said the country had in the late election repudiated the report of the Kansas packed committee, and now gentlemen who sustained them wanted to keep up a fight for the sake of a little temporary political capital.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that while he condemned the Legislature of Kansas as much as any man, he regarded the appropriation now pending as for the expenses of future members.

Mr. Sherman defended the committee from Mr. Harris's charge of being packed, or, if so, he had no knowledge of it. There was not a single fact stated in the report but what bears the impress of truth. It has virtually received the sanction of the present Executive of Kansas, and had the effect of removing Shannon, the appointment of Geary, and the removal of President Pierce from office. [Laughter.]

Mr. Harris replied—the report has been laid on the shelf among dust and cobwebs, and all the capital thus sought to be made would be lost.

Mr. Stanton contended that the present Legislature was not valid.











## EVENING BULLETIN.

**HEDGES.**—It is still an unsettled question whether live fences are economical in sections of country where proper materials can be obtained at reasonable rates for plank fences. On prairies and other locations where fencing timber is costly, the question is probably settled in favor of hedges. During the last ten years an immense number of experiments have been tried in hedge making, and, in a large majority of cases, they have resulted in absolute failure; so that, at the present time, many farmers are fully satisfied, from actual experiment, that hedges "won't do."

We feel satisfied that, in some locations, they may have been fairly tested and found less durable and more expensive than board fences, yet, in a great many cases, they have never been fairly tested where they have been pronounced failures. It is not to be expected that a man, who never saw a hedge, should be able to take the seed of a tree that he knows nothing about, as regards its habits, and go to work, without an instructor, and form a good fence with it. Hence, many of the failures, no doubt, are nothing more than was to have been expected.

As we have much faith in hedges, at least for many localities, we take the liberty of making a few remarks upon their culture and the causes of their failure. The *maclura* (osage orange) is undoubtedly the most suitable plant for hedges, and of this some very fine hedges have been made. If farmers cannot succeed with this plant, we feel sure they will fail with any other. We are glad to see that in different sections of the country persons have taken up the growth of hedges as a business. We are satisfied that this is the only method which will produce uniform success; because there are many conditions to success, which such persons can inform themselves of, and thus accumulate a fund of information which farmers who only expect to keep up their own fences, commencing generally on a very small scale, could by no means acquire without devoting more attention to this subject than other interests and business would admit of. We should, therefore, advise farmers, who wish to try hedges, to employ some one who makes it his business to grow them for him, unless he has had more than common opportunities of acquiring knowledge himself. There is certainly an art in growing hedges properly, so much so that we find, where a man has been successful, he frequently adopts it as his business in future. We have been told by persons who have traveled extensively that a well-grown hedge is a very rare sight, though evidences of failure are of very common occurrence. We say, then, that hedge-growing is a business by itself, and advise the inexperienced to encourage it by employing those who have embraced it to make their hedges for them.

There are many miles of hedges, however, that have been planted by farmers, generally beside some other fence which it was designed to supersede, but which it cannot yet spare, though three, four, and even five years old; what shall be done with these? Every one who has read anything about hedges (and we presume all that have planted them have read something about them) will remember that they were cautioned as to the importance of making them close below, and told of the difficulty of doing it, and also of the importance of allowing no gaps to be formed by dead plants.

All the failures in hedges arise from one or both of these causes. It is very difficult for an inexperienced person to form a hedge close enough at the bottom, hence some hedges that will turn an unruly bull cannot be turned out, because they will admit pigs and even stout shoats. Here then is the cause of failure in most cases. Is there any remedy? As we have experimented somewhat in hedging and experienced the difficulty of making them close at the bottom, we will mention our own experience in correcting the evil. We have several pieces of hedge set out in different ways for experiment; the oldest was set five years ago last spring, and was as close and well shaped as some of the best we ever saw; but, not being as close as we wished it, early in the spring we took a pruning saw (a small saw on a pole) and sawed the hedge off close to the ground, so that not a vestige of it remained in sight. In a few weeks the stumps put up a ring of young sprouts which were topped with a grass hook when three or four weeks high; and this process was continued throughout the whole growing season; consequently the growth is not over eighteen inches; but it seems now close enough, and will, we think, make an impervious fence with the present season's growth. This is just what we advise to be done with all hedges that are too open below. And there is no other way of doing it. You may dislike to cut back a hedge that ought to be a fence and is almost one; but the amount of time lost will not be regretted when you see with what rapidity the hedge will be reproduced. Cut the tops off level till you have sufficient width; make it spread well before you suffer it to rise; get a good foundation before you trim it laterally at all. If we were to set out a new hedge now, we should merely set the plants and cultivate them well for two seasons without trimming, and then cut all off at the ground and manage as above mentioned. By this method a good close foundation 18 inches high may be formed in one season, and the only trimming required is to cut off the tops of the young tender sprouts, which can be done with a sharp hook nearly as fast as one can walk. To do this every week or ten days is but a small matter.

In case of gaps from the dying out of plants, we think it much better to bend down one of the adjoining ones than to try to make a young plant grow there. If the hedge is over two years old, dig a hole, select a stout branch that will reach into the hole, cut it half through at the part that will be lowest when bent down, and secure it in its position by means of a stout hooked stick driven into the ground. Now return the earth, and it will take root and ultimately fill up the gap. Of all the different modes of planting that have been recommended (nearly all of which we have tried) we prefer a single row, 8 inches apart in the row. To insure success the plant must be kept free from grass and weeds and well cultivated until it is large enough to shade the ground and kill grass and weeds for itself. We know of no plant that suffers more from neglect than the *maclura*. Setting aside the question of economy, we think live fences by all odds preferable on account of appearance. When we have more experience as to their effect on the crops growing near to them, we shall be better able to decide how much is to be deducted from their usefulness on that account.

### Soft Felt Hats.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have just received direct from their Eastern manufactory a large assortment of Soft Business and Traveling Hats of a very superior make and extra fine quality, all of which they are selling at very low prices. j14jeb

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1887.

**The Corruption Investigation Committee—The Charges and Recommendations—Hard Hits at "Outsiders," etc.**

At last the select committee of the House have made their report, and a severe one it is. Four of the five members composing the inquest unite in the following resolutions, which combine their conclusions in the premises:

First. That O. B. Matteson, a member of the House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for constructing the Des Moines grant to have here and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of the joint resolution through the House. That Matteson, in declaring that a large number of the members of this House have associated themselves together and pledged themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it, has falsely and willfully assailed and defamed the character of the House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof; and that said Matteson be and is hereby expelled.

Second. That William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, did agree with F. C. Triplett, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the present Congress for the purchase by Congress of certain copies of the book of the said Triplett on the pension and bounty land laws, in consideration that the said Triplett should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book. That the said Gilbert did cast his vote on the low land bill, depending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land and some stock given or to be given to him; and that Gilbert be forthwith expelled from this House.

Third. That Francis S. Edwards, a member of the House from the State of New York, did on the 23d day of December last attempt to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of this House from the State of New York, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience on a bill making a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said Paine for his support of said bill; and that Edwards be and is hereby expelled from this House.

Fourth. That William W. Welch did corruptly combine with William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of certain copies of the work of F. C. Triplett on the pension and bounty land laws, in consideration that the said Welch did attempt to procure money from James R. Sweeney for reporting favorably on the claim of Roxana Kimball from the Committee on Invalid Pensions at this Congress; and that Welch, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

The above reports were severally signed by four members of the select committee, namely: Messrs. Davis, of Maryland (American); Orr and Warner (Democrats); and Ritchie (Republican). Mr. Kelley, the Chairman (Republican), of New York, made a minority report dissenting and protesting from the action of his colleagues, for the reason that they had not proceeded according to the course indicated by parliamentary law in the case of implicated members.

The report in Gilbert's case was the first one reported, and at once several of his friends sought to have it rejected, stating the ground that it was merely the province of the committee to report all the evidence, leaving the House to apply the remedy in the case of the accused members; and further, that the committee, sitting in their chamber, had "hunted" up witnesses (some of them deposed from the pulpit of the city, and had stabbed the reputation of certain members without giving them an opportunity of being heard in their own defense. To this it was replied that the resolution under which the committee was appointed directed them to report such action as in their judgment might seem proper, which they had done, without regard to personal relations and in accordance with the strict line of honorable duty. Mr. Triplett's name having been incidentally introduced by Mr. Grow, who said that he had been dismissed from office for "malfeasance," Dr. Marshall, of Kentucky, made a prompt denial of the allegation. Mr. Triplett voluntarily resigned. Mr. Grow said that he made the statement on private information, but refused to give the name of his informant. And Col. Marshall said he had been acquainted with Captain Triplett well. He had practiced at the bar with him in Kentucky for years; and he knew that his character would favorably compare with that of any man on this floor. The object in endeavoring to malign Captain Triplett was to destroy the power of his testimony before the committee; but, in the effort, they failed most signally. The two Marshalls against a mere "say so" crushed the slander effectually. But while certain friends of the accused members sought to stave off the report, others of the Republican side differed from them, assuming the general ground that they ought to take a position by which they could stand before the country; that it was due to the accused that the report should be made, in order that they might defend themselves; whereas, if the report should be rejected, the members implicated would have no opportunity before the body for vindication.

The debate was short, and long continued; and, finally, it was agreed that all the reports should be printed, and their further consideration postponed until Wednesday next.

In addition to the special reports, is a general one, signed by all the members of the committee, in the course of which they utter the following opinions: "From the testimony taken it appears that the general charges of corrupt combinations in Congress originate from men who expect to make money by creating the belief that such combinations exist. If they can cause it to be generally believed that it is necessary to use large sums of money to carry measures through Congress, it follows that some body must be employed to apply it; and the man who knows most about corrupt combinations would be the one naturally sought for and employed as broker to buy up the votes of members who had entered into such combinations. The broker in Congressional corruption would receive money to buy up the combination, and whether he puts the money in his own pocket or pays it to somebody else can never be known by the parties who furnish the money. They are all engaged in a criminal transaction, in which the broker has a decided advantage. His employers must be satisfied without an account, or with any account of his agency that he may choose to tender, and the probability is that, in addition to his own stipulated compensation, he will pocket the whole corruption fund."

The committee recommend the passage of a bill to protect the public against fraud; such a one as I several weeks ago said they would. Its object is to prevent combinations to effect the passage of or defeat measures before Congress, and prohibits persons from approaching members on the subjects of legislation before them; the offence to be considered a misdemeanor, and punished with fine and imprisonment. But such a bill cannot be passed during the present session.

The committee also say, relative to Simonton, the correspondent of the New York Daily Times, that his last answer before the committee was directly contrary to his previous testimony; from which it appears that, while occupying a seat as reporter on the floor of the House, he personally aided in the passage of the Wisconsin land bill, under the promise of receiving a certain compensation if the bill passed; and that he also aided an old friend of his in passing a private bill through the Senate, by which service he accepted a small compensation. In view of these facts, the committee report a resolution for his expulsion from the House as a reporter (or correspondent).

The entire subject will come up for consideration next Wednesday, and we may safely say, in advance, that there will be a stirring and exciting time. VERITAS.

**Dress Hats, Louisville manufacture.**

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, is the place to get the cheapest and best Hats. Gents in want of elegant Dress Hats are invited to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. j14jeb

**CRISTADORO'S, WALTER'S, and BACHELOR'S**

**LADIES' CABAS, PURSES, and PORT-MONETTES**

**W. W. TALBOT'S**

[From the Ohio Cultivator.]

**SHEEP HUSBANDRY.**

BY JAS. D. LADD.

In order that sheep should go through the winter well, it is indispensable that they should commence it well. To secure this sine qua non, they must be carefully looked after during the fall or early winter. My experience and observation is, that more is lost for want of attention and a little expense during the 11th and 12th months (Nov. and Dec.), than in any other portion of the year. The reason obviously is, our flock-masters being busied about many other things, put off the time of getting their stock into their winter quarters to the latest period that will possibly do; this we often do when we know that our flocks are losing flesh, but console ourselves that we will make it all up when we have them in comfortable shelters, and have more time to devote to them. This, however, is a fatal error, for one gallon of grain, with protection from the cold, drenching rains of autumn, will do as much good as a bushel given in the severity of mid-winter, after the poor creatures have shivered half their vitality away; in fact, if a sheep gets poor in fall, the crows are pretty sure to get his carcass before spring. If, however, by extra care he be made to worry along, undecided whether to live or die, until clipping time, he will then yield but a few ounces of wool, and go to summer pasture a skeleton. Ewes in this situation do not raise more than 20 per cent. of their lambs.

Sheep, like all other stock to be the most profitable, must be kept strong and healthy the year round. To do this, keep no more than you can give an ample range of good grass during summer, and comfortable shelter, with a liberal supply of wholesome food and drink, during winter.

Commencing with the spring of the year, my experience is, that it is best to divide your sheep, according to age, sex, and condition, into lots of from 50 to 80—in no case more than 100; clip off that portion of the wool upon which tag-locks collect, and, when you are sure that there is enough grass to keep them full, turn them out. In this latitude, this will be from the middle of the fourth month (April) till the middle of the fifth month (May), owing to the season. Allow them ten acres, with running water in it, for 80 head of grown sheep, or 50 ewes with young lambs, and salt them twice per week for one month, which will bring you to the time for washing and clipping.

To perform this interesting operation aright, take them to a running stream of soft water; put them in a crowded pen as close to the water as possible; have an able-bodied man to carefully throw them in, where two men should be standing in water 2½ to 3 feet deep, to see that they get thoroughly wet, and pass them directly to the shore, which should be on a level with the surface of the water, and covered with a thick sward of grass or winter wheat. When you have thus passed the flock through, bring them again into the crowded pen, and let them stand about fifteen minutes. If possible, there should be a stream of water, from 10 inches to 2 feet wide and 3 inches thick, passing through a spout, and falling from 2 to 3 feet, into the water, where the two men stand. Now let the man in the pen commence putting in again, and the two in the water convey to the spout; place them under, and keep constantly turning them, so that the water shall not fall long on one portion of the body, and in two or three minutes the whole fleece will be white as cotton. Now take them carefully to the shore, support them a moment, until the great weight of water runs out of the wool, and they will be ready to travel back to their pasture, where they may remain three or four days, or until their wool is dry, when they should pass at once to the hands of the shearer, especially if the weather should be warm; as a very short time after they are once dry the wool rises enough to discolor the fleece. And although it does add to the weight, every judicious buyer will leave greasy clips, and pay more per lb. for clean wool of the same grade, knowing full well that it is more desirable for the manufacturer. Moreover, we hope you are all aiming to do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

We shall not undertake to say how you shall arrange for shearing, or how the operation is best performed; many good shearers differ in their modus operandi. There is one matter that can now be conveniently attended to, which is worthy of consideration: have a pot of paint and a type (no matter what, a corn-cob answers very well if the marker understands the signification of the character), and mark each sheep, dividing them into three or more classes, as to quality and quantity of wool; then, when you have a surplus to dispose of, pick out the light shearers and sell them for what they will bring; thus you can always keep up a fair average weight of fleece; and, generally, you will increase it until you arrive at the maximum. These things all done, your flock will only need to be salted once per week during the summer, and to be changed occasionally from one range to another; for, although, of an average season, ten acres of good pasture land, especially if covered with the native grasses, will support eighty sheep, yet I think there is a great advantage in having one more range than you have lots of sheep, for should one range be better than another, so that no one will remain in the same enclosure more than six weeks at a time.

As soon as the pastures are injured by frost, place a few troughs in your field, which may be made by setting a board six inches wide, upon edge; lay one seven inches in width upon it, in such a position as to form a right-angle; nail the edges together; lay them on a level surface, with the base of the angle down; take two pieces of two inch stift, eighteen inches long and twelve or fourteen inches wide; place them against the end, which are represented thus A, with one edge upon the level on which the trough rests, and the other edges at the angle. This you will perceive, will describe a right-angle triangle, which saw out. Now turn the whole structure over; let the trough rest in the space cut out, placing the supports eighteen inches or two feet from the end, and drive three nine-penny nails through into them on each side; place the triangular pieces cut out in the ends, and secure them in the same way, and you have a cheap convenient trough, that, with some care in handling, will last a long time. Have enough of these in each field to allow twenty sheep to eat out of, twelve feet in length; and give them every morning half a bushel of oats, or three gallons of corn, to the hundred head, and it will fully supply the loss of the grass for one month; then, as the weather becomes more inclement, increase the amount of grain until you get equal to half a bushel of corn per hundred head. In the meantime during the second month of this feeding (which, in this latitude, will probably be from the 15th of the 11th mo. to the 15th of the 12 mo.), when a cold rain or snow squall is approaching, put them in shelter, and give them a little hay; let them remain until the storm is over. If you have to choose either horn or dilemma, keep them from drinking 48 hours, rather than let them get soaked in a cold rain—the chilling wet will injure them much more than the suffering from thirst.

We have now come to the time that they should be put into winter quarters.

Your sheep-barn should be placed in a position protected on the north and west by higher ground, or a grove of timber, giving one side a southeastern exposure; upon this side have your yards, in which it is very desirable to have pure, running water. Opening into the yards have double doors, so that you can throw open a space, for ingress and egress, at least 12 feet wide—set it 15 feet high, in a large barn, about 20 feet; this allows a large number to pass abreast, and prevents injury from jamming against the sides. On this side, also, have as many windows as you conveniently can, for the admission of sunshine, of which you can't have too much. Stock of all kinds do better, every way, to be so situated that the sun's rays can penetrate at least a portion of their apartments several hours of each fair day. I know the idea prevails, to a considerable extent, that stall-fed animals take on flesh faster in a dark stable. I look upon it as a popular error, brought about by the fact that, in shutting out all light, the animal is protected from causes of excitement that might, otherwise, come within the range of his vision. This desirable object can be attained, without depriving them of the luxury of sunshine, simply by placing the windows higher than they can raise their heads. Dr. E. K. Kane, in his arctic voyage, describes his admission into a small spot of sunlight after the dreary darkness of an arctic winter, to be like bathing in perfumed water. Doubtless many a poor beast has felt a degree of the same sensation, when coming out of long confinement in a dark stable.

I have found it most convenient to feed grain in the yards and long food in the barn. To this end,

place the triangular troughs, heretofore described, in the yards; place the racks in the barn so as to divide the space into parts of a convenient size for the different lots of sheep; which should remain divided as much as they were in the summer. When you commence feeding in the morning, place the grain in the troughs; open the doors to their greatest capacity; when the sheep have passed out; close them; go in and put the hay in the racks. If the day is fair and mild, open the doors and leave them for the stock to pass in and out at pleasure until evening; if cold and stormy, close them in until time to commence feeding in the evening, then turn out, and, while you are filling the racks, they will have an opportunity to drink if there is water in the yard; then turn in and close up for the night. Thus continue with as much regularity as possible, keeping the shelter dry and clean by frequent litterings with straw, the stubbles left in the racks, &c.; allowing one half bushel of corn or one bushel of oats per hundred head, per diem, with as much hay as they will eat without wasting it, until the time of spring pasture. Then follow the directions herein given until you have your clip of wool ready for market, and I will guarantee you get your money back with interest.

**SOFT HATS** of every description, style, and quality for sale low by  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**MARTIN & PENTON,**  
56 Fourth street, successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.

**DRY GOODS.**

**OSNABURGS** of all kinds:  
Heavy and fine brown Cottons;  
Super and cheap bleached do;  
Fringed and Shirting Linens;  
Flannels of every variety;  
Plyd Cottons and Cheeks for Servants;  
Handsome styles of cheap Calicoes;  
Cheap figured De Laines;  
Super plain do;  
Embroideries of every kind;  
Black and plain Handkerchiefs;  
Bombazines, Lustres, and Le Laines;  
De Beiges, Ginghames, and Plaids.

**CLOAKS AT COST.**  
A few only on hand, which we offer at bargains.

Plain Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook;  
Plyd Swiss, Jaconet and do;  
Striped do, do do do;  
Dunlop, India Towel, and Lawns.

**HOOP SKIRTS.**  
In every variety and color; samples of which will be sent out to the ladies who desire it.

**MARTIN & PENTON,** 56 Fourth st.  
Successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.

**CAPS.**—New styles just received and sale at very low prices by  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**DRESS HATS** of our own manufacture, very light and of extra quality and finish, for sale by  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**FUR GLOVES** in great variety at  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.

**VALENTINES! VALENTINES!**  
A NEW and complete assortment just received and for sale wholesale and retail by  
CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**Valentines for 1887.**  
C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville, Ky., are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Valentines for the coming season. We respectfully call your attention and solicit your order. Our terms are usual credit. Sales positive. None sent on commission.

Our stock embraces all the various kinds and qualities that are manufactured, from 5 cents to \$5, including a great variety of Comic Valentines, Valentine Envelopes, Cards, Mottos, and Stationery of every kind pertaining to the business. Call or send your orders to  
C. HAGAN & CO., 56 Fourth st., near Market.

**PACKAGES** of Valentines of \$1 to \$20 can be sent by mail, with an additional expense to the buyer of one cent each. j14jeb

**Magic Watches.**  
We have on hand a large assortment of fine Watches, of our own importation, case in the richest and most elegant styles, which we are prepared to offer to those in want of a time-keeper at such prices as to make it an object to examine our stock before purchasing. We invite all to call and see.  
JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

**Dissolution.**  
THE firm heretofore doing business under the style of CRUTCHER & MILLER has been dissolved by mutual consent. John L. Crutcher, having sold his interest to Jno. A. Miller, withdraws from the concern. Jno. A. Miller is charged with the settlement of the business. Either party to sign in liquidation of the business.

JAMES L. CRUTCHER,  
JNO. A. MILLER.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1887.

**Partnership.**  
JNO. A. MILLER has associated with him in business JOHN P. SEEVERS and WILSON B. MORROW, and will continue the WHOLESALE SILK and VARIETY and NOTION business under the style of JNO. A. MILLER & CO., and have taken the store-room corner of Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Sempie & Brother (up stairs), where please to see his list of goods and customers of the old concern. JNO. A. MILLER.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1887.

**JNO. A. MILLER & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in FANCY SILK and VARIETY GOODS and NOTIONS, corner Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Sempie & Brother (up stairs). j14jeb

**FUR GLOVES** of every quality to be had very low of  
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j14jeb

**A FEW SETS STONE MARTIN AND FITCH FURS** on hand, which we will close out at a bargain.  
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j14jeb

**GRAY BUSINESS HATS,** cheap, comfortable, and durable, are to be had of  
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j14jeb

**FUR MANTILLAS** are much the warmest, cheapest and most durable wrappings that a lady can buy, and HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. are selling them at lower prices than cloth can be had at.  
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j14jeb

**SILK PLUSH CAPS, FOR MEN AND BOYS,** as comfortable as Fur and much cheaper, to be had of  
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j14jeb

**MISSES' FURS** are selling at very low prices at  
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S. j14jeb

**"HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST"**—This celebrated Dress Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.  
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. j14jeb

**Gold Medal Piano-Fortes,**  
MANUFACTURED BY STEINWAY & SONS.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent in Southwest, 539 Main street.

Just received from the manufactory a splendid assortment of these justly celebrated instruments. They have been awarded the first prize gold medal at the Crystal Palace (American Institute Fair), New York, in 1855 and 1856, and also at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in 1857. The best makers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Among the judges were the first musical talent in this country, including Messrs. Gottschalk, Mason, Wollenhaupt, and others, who declare them to be the best square Piano-Fortes ever made in this country.

These instruments I fully warrant to stand in any climate. They can be used for music, with or without iron frame, at the manufacturers' prices.

Persons wishing a superb instrument should call and see those at my warehouses before purchasing elsewhere.  
D. P. FAULDS, 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.

Second-hand Piano-Fortes taken in exchange at the full value.

**New Books and New Supplies.**  
THE Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Louisville Lady. Price \$1.25.

The Adventures of a Young Diplomatist, by Henry Wickoff, author of My Courtship and its Consequences. Price \$1.25.

Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen—in a series of familiar letters to a friend, historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$3.

Christian Evidences, by Jas. Challen. Price 40 cents.

The Gospel and its Elements, by Jas. Challen. Price 40c.

The Family Companion, or a Book of Sermons on Various Subjects, both doctrinal and practical, by Elijah Goodwin. Price \$1.

Which, the light or the Left? Price \$1.25.

These, together with many other late works of the day may be had of  
CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

**Walker's Exchange Restaurant.**  
SHELL OYSTERS.—2,000 Prime's Bay Shell Oysters, very delicious and in prime order, just received this morning, by the American Express Company.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., Third street.

**BOYS' YOUTHS, AND GENTS' TRAVELING** HATS, of all kinds, and DRESS CAPS, of cloth, plush, and velvet, just received and for sale low by  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**GLYCERINE CREAM and PATY'S COLL CREAM,** for chapped hands, for sale at  
W. W. TALBOT'S, 38 Fourth st.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

THE undersigned, wishing on account of the feeble state of his health to make such change in his business as would afford him a life of more activity, a short time since advertised his stock for sale at cost; but, owing to failure in finding business suitable to his wishes, was compelled to replenish his stock of JEWELRY, &c., which now, by recent receipts, is full and complete, having the flow of goods and will positively sell at COST PRICES, having made arrangements to change his business satisfactorily. To all who do not doubt his sincerity he would say—call at No. 461 West side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at once for yourselves. [200 b3dm] A. FRENTE.

**HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.**

**Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid**

**EXTRACT BUCHU**

FOR all diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Urinary, and Sexual Organs.

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